

OUR SIXTH VOLUME.—Our issue of last week closed the fifth volume of the Journal. With the present number we enter upon the publication of our sixth volume.

Although we address our readers at the commencement of this volume with the brightest prospects for the future, and are most deeply grateful to them for the generous support we have already received, still, under the circumstances, the present is to us, a most painful duty. A few short months since, and we had fondly hoped that another hand than ours would have traced these lines, another voice than ours been heard through the columns of the Journal. But that hand has been still in death—that voice forever hushed in the silence of the tomb, and it only remains for us to bow in humble submission to the will of a higher and a holier power.

Of the present proprietors of the paper, one has been connected with it from its first inception till the present time—has been identified with its struggles and its successes—has labored, so far as in him lay, to contribute to its interest and usefulness, and he is happy to say, that during the five years of its existence, the proprietors of the Journal have never had cause to complain of the support and patronage it has received from the sterling democracy of Eastern North Carolina. To them and to his friends generally, his thanks are most freely and gratefully rendered.

In commencing another volume we have no new pledges to make, no new professions to offer. We stand upon the same good old democratic platform. We advocate the same measures—we pursue the same course, and can only promise our friends that no exertion will be wanting upon our part to render the paper still more deserving of their support, both as a vehicle of news, and as an organ of democratic sentiment, and we bespeak in return their countenance and support, so that we may be enabled to increase the interest of the Journal, and widen its sphere of usefulness.

JOHN L. HOLMES, Esq., was, on Tuesday last, elected by the County Court of New Hanover County, Solicitor, in place of Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., resigned.

DAVID E. BUNTING, Esq., Register of the County, in place of Talcott Burr, Jr., Esq., resigned.

It will be seen from our advertising columns, that several of our merchants are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of goods. We take pleasure in inviting the attention of our readers, who trade in this place, to those houses whose advertisements appear in this paper.

THE FALL OF HUNGARY.—The deed is done. An ancient and a chivalrous nation has fallen. A constitution that had stood for six hundred years is no more, and the last vestige of Hungarian independence is to be wiped out as though it were an eye sore to the banded powers of Russia and Austrian despotism. The last spark of that fire of liberty which was kindled in Europe by the French revolution of 1789, and which had been kept burning for nearly half a century, has been quenched in the life blood of unhappy Hungary, and the progress of human society has been delayed for half a century. Hungary will now be but another Poland—her separate nationality gone—her people disarmed and prostrate at the feet of Russia—she will no doubt be dismembered, and a part of the quivering carcass given to reward the Russian bear for his assistance in subduing her to the power of his brother despot of Austria. With the fall of Hungary, another barrier against Cossack aggression is removed, and another bulwark of western Europe laid prostrate. The wild Cossacks of the Don may again have their bivouacs in the streets of Paris, and France share the fate of Hungary and of Poland, while the bitterness of slavery will be heightened by feeling that, as she showed no sympathy for nations in their utmost need, so she is without consolation in the hour of her extremity. Even proud England herself may yet be taught that there is a day of retribution for the sins of nations as of men, and that the power which stands idle while a great crime is being committed, becomes an accessory to the guilt, and will, one day or other, have the same poisoned chalice applied to her own lips.

In addition to the details, (which will be found on the fourth page,) we find some items that lead us to believe that the fatal catastrophe was in a great measure owing to dissensions among the Hungarian leaders themselves, some of them, more especially Gorgey, refusing to co-operate, as they ought to do. Extracts from some letters of Kossuth are published, which go to show the almost superhuman efforts which that great patriot made, and the difficulties under which he labored. The immediate cause seems to have been a cabal got up by Gorgey and some other chieftains against Kossuth. It is even hinted, with a show of more than probability, that Russian gold has been applied pretty largely to influence the course of Gorgey. It is believed that Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and others, have passed over into the Turkish territory. The Emperor of Russia has offered a reward of sixty thousand rubles for Kossuth, dead or alive.

A new organization of Europe is talked of as the result of the success of the Northern powers, the aim of which will be, the repression of every appearance of revolution on the European continent. Strange as it may seem, republican France is a party to this new "Holy Alliance." But in truth there are no more contradictory reports that it is impossible to know which to believe. The news by the next steamer is looked for with considerable interest.

Since the above was put in type, we have received a telegraphic report of the news by the Europe, one week later, which will be found in another column. It is in the main confirmatory of the news by the Niagara, and places the fall of Hungary beyond the shadow of a doubt.

DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon last soon after the steamer Gov. Dudley left Smithville, on her voyage to Charleston, S. C., a negro man attached to the boat, as one of the deck hands, while engaged hoisting the small boat up, fell from off the rail of the steamer. As soon as Capt. Bates learned the fact, he stopped the boat, and every exertion was used to save the man, but without success. His hat was the only thing seen afloat. He was the property of Dr. Wm. A. Berry, of this town.

PEACE CONGRESS IN PARIS.—A set of babbling fools, calling themselves a Peace Congress, met in Paris on the 23d ult., the celebrated novelist Victor Hugo in the chair. We regret to notice that several Americans were in attendance, and formed part of the motley crowd. These people assembled in a hall, in one of the aristocratic streets of Paris, to debate about peace, and love, and all such things, while the Russian and Austrian wolves were tearing the heart and sucking the life blood of gallant but unfortunate Hungary. People who could meet deliberately to hate themselves preach peace under such circumstances, should be sent to the orphan asylums of Paris to fulfill the important duty of dry nurses, for which they are eminently qualified. In the emphatic words of scripture, they cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace," not indeed, can be, until the monarchial wolves of Europe have their teeth drawn. The only avenue to a permanent peace is through war—war upon all that interferes with national independence or individual right. While there are in danger, the man who advocates peace and submission is a traitor to his race and an enemy to freedom.

SYRACUSE CONVENTION.—The New York "Hunker" Democratic State Convention assembled at Syracuse on the 6th inst. After nominating a ticket for State officers, they adjourned sine die, having passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That a conciliatory course should be pursued by this convention, and one which, if properly met by the convention, would be to assemble at Utica, would be in which, in uniting the masses of this State, putting an end to whig misrule, and of electing the entire democratic ticket this fall."

With a view to accomplish this object it was further resolved that the democratic State convention be directed to withdraw any of the nominees presented by this convention, excepting those for comptroller, attorney general, canal commissioner, and State prison inspector, provided the Utica convention ratify those names and complete the ticket by nominating well known and acknowledged democrats as candidates for judges of the court of appeals, secretary of State, treasurer and State engineer, and shall impose no test upon said candidates inconsistent with the resolutions adopted by the democratic convention held in the Presbyterian church. An animated discussion occupied the forenoon.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.—On the day on which Henry Clay visited New York, a short time since, the splendid Liverpool packet ship Henry Clay was burned at her dock. Her career seems to be like that of her great namesake, brilliant but unfortunate.

DEATH OF MAHOMET ALI.—Mahomet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, died at Alexandria on the 2d ult., aged about 80 years. This remarkable man, by one of those strange chances of which the close of the eighteenth, and the beginning of the nineteenth century, has been so fruitful, raised himself from the position of an obscure tobacco merchant in his native town of Cavalla, in Roumelia, to that of a powerful prince, who, at one time, threatened to overthrow the Turkish Empire, and build up his own power on its ruins. He had, in 1833, defeated the troops of the Sultan, his master, in several pitched battles, and his forces, under the command of his son, Ibrahim Pasha, threatened to march on Constantinople, when an end was put to the war by the intervention of the European powers. In 1840 and '41, considerable excitement was created by the Egyptian question; when after the capture of Acre, the Egyptian troops were driven out of Syria, and Mahomet Ali confined to his own Pashalik of Egypt, which he holds in nominal subjection to Turkey.

Mahomet Ali accomplished a task which no other man has been able successfully to perform; that is, the introduction of European discipline into a Mahometan army, and the adoption of European improvements and customs in his territories. Several Christians held offices of high consideration and profit under him, and were treated in all respects as though they had been followers of the prophet. For a year before his death, the Pasha had been in feeble health, and his mind was totally prostrated.

DEMAND FOR NEGROES.—It is estimated that at least ten thousand slaves have died in the States south of the Carolinas, by cholera. This, with the rise in the price of cotton, will cause an increased demand for negroes for the market south. Negroes will, no doubt, advance in price.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—The elections in Vermont have, as usual, gone for the Feds. It is believed that their State officers have been elected by the people. A Fed. Congressman was also chosen to supply a vacancy.—No change.

ILLINOIS.—Gov. French has determined to convene an extra session of the Legislature of Illinois, about the last of October, for the purpose of choosing a United States Senator.—Gen. Shields will most likely be chosen, as he is now eligible.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—From the report of the sixth annual session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, we learn the following items:—

There were, at the time of making up the report, May 1.—Grand Divisions, 35.—Subordinate Divisions, 4,398.—initiated, 111,520.—suspended, 10,049.—expelled, 18,974.—deaths, 1,260.—in total pledge, 1,4821.—renewed, 4,771.—violated 2d time, 1,510.—contributing members, 221,458.—cash received, \$716,583.09.—paid for benefits, \$200,856.68.—cash on hand, \$336,614.13.

DENBY, THE ALLEGED DEFALTER.—Mr. Denby, the Navy Agent at Marseilles, over whose alleged defalcation the federal press have raised such an outcry, was appointed to that office by the man of their own choice—John Tyler—him of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" notoriety, in the good old days of hard cider and log cabins. So much for one democratic defaulter.

MARIA MONK, the ostensible author of a book purporting to relate scandalous scenes in the Nunneries, &c., in Montreal, which, at the time of its publication, created not a little excitement, died in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island last week. She had sunk to the very lowest depth of crime and degradation.

ARREST OF COL. BENTON.—Col. Benton was arrested on the 9th ult., in St. Joseph, Mo., at the instance of Judge Birch, for slander, in publicly charging Judge B. with improper conduct in his family. Col. Benton filed an answer, and petitioned for a change of venue to Clinton county, the residence of Judge Birch.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Hon. H. A. Newman, member of Congress from the Wheeling District of Virginia, died in Pittsburgh on the 8th inst. Mr. Newman was an able statesman, a staunch democrat, and a worthy man. His district is largely democratic, and a democrat will doubtless be elected to fill the vacancy.

FROM MEXICO.—The Schooner Heroine, at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, brings dates from the city of Mexico to the 21st ult. Congress was sitting, but doing nothing of importance. The Cholera was still very destructive at Durango. General Urrea, and two other officers, had fallen victims to the disease at that place. Gen. Bustamante had been relieved from the command of the army, on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by General Mina. It is stated that England has offered to mediate in the difficulties that exist between Mexico and Yucatan.

FROM CUBA.—By the arrival of the steamship Falcon at New York, we have dates from Havana, to the 3d inst. Considerable commotion existed on the island, but it does not appear that any general revolution has been attempted.

THE DUTCH HAVE AGAIN TAKEN HOLLAND, or, in other words, the Feds have again carried Vermont, and are considerable "uplifted" thereby. We are not aware of a time when they did not carry it.

GEN. TAYLOR HAS RETURNED TO WASHINGTON CITY, from his Northern tour, which he was forced to abridge on account of indisposition. He did not visit Massachusetts, as he had intended, and made no stay at New York or Philadelphia.

"The Whig Dynasty," as it is called, will keep hold of the reins of Government as long as it acts with force and wisdom.—N. Y. Express.

IF THAT BE THE CONDITION, its tenure of office will be a very brief one.

EXTRAORDINARY PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL.—Gen. Taylor's Pittsburgh Speech.—Statements have been made in some of the papers that the editor of the Morning Post, at Pittsburgh, has been prosecuted for "publishing a forged speech of Gen. Taylor." But this is not exactly the case, as we learn from the Post of Monday last. It appears that on Gen. Taylor's visit to Pittsburgh, Mr. P. B. Templeton made a report of his speech, copies of which he furnished to the Journal and Gazette, the two whig papers of that city, from which we, also, at the time, copied it into the Sun. On the day after its appearance in the Journal and Gazette, the Post, a democratic paper of Pittsburgh, contained the following notice of it:—

"We observe that the 'caricature' on Gen. Taylor's speech, delivered in this city, as reported by the Gazette and Journal, is being published in the federal papers at the East. We again repeat the declaration, on unquestionable authority, that no such speech as that reported was delivered by Gen. Taylor in this city. Topics were introduced into the printed speech that the General never alluded to; indeed, the report is the greatest 'caricature' and forgery ever perpetrated upon a public man, as can be attested by those who heard the original."

On this paragraph, Mr. Templeton has instituted a suit against Mr. Leaky Harper, editor of the Post, for libel, charging that he knew that the speech was reported by him, denying that the said report of the speech was a forgery—and that his assertion to the contrary is a false, scandalous, and defamatory libel. The Post, after publishing the affidavit and noticing the case, says:—

"Now, in the first place, we aver that we did not allude to Mr. Templeton, either directly or indirectly, nor did we know who was responsible for the report of General Taylor's speech that appeared in the columns of the Gazette and Journal. But we have stated that no such speech as that reported for this paper was delivered by Gen. Taylor in this city; and this we are prepared to prove by the testimony of whigs, and shall prove, if opportunity is afforded us. We repeat that the reported speech is a gross 'caricature,' and was so considered by Gen. Taylor's traveling companions, who accompanied him to and from this city, as we are prepared to prove. 'We have reasons to believe that General Taylor looked upon the report in question as an insult to himself, personally; for, immediately after his arrival at Erie, we find that he got one of his traveling companions (we presume Mr. Mudd,) to write a letter to his organ at Washington, the Republic, and publicly announce that the Gazette's report of his speech was 'raucous.' The letter is dated 'Erie, Pa., August 25, 1849,' and is published in the Republic, August 30th. We copy one paragraph from the letter:—

"The report of Gen. Taylor's speech—copied so extensively by the whig press from the Pittsburgh Gazette—was, in many particulars, erroneous, owing, probably, to the haste in which it was written."

"This fully confirms all we have said, namely: that no such speech as that published in the Gazette was delivered by Gen. Taylor in this city. It is our intention, therefore, should this prosecution go on, (and we hope it may,) to demand a subpoena to procure the attendance of Gen. Taylor, and his traveling companions, Dr. Wood, H. Clay Mudd, Mr. Adams, &c., and also the editors and publishers of the Washington Republic, to testify in relation to the 'erroneous' report and 'caricature' as published in the Gazette. In this we are serious, as the future will prove. If it should be impossible to procure the personal attendance of the gentleman named, we shall 'take out a rule' (as the lawyers call it) to take their depositions at Washington city."

Baltimore Sun.

READ, FARMERS.—The Southern (Norfolk) Argus, has the following capital commentary on Whig prophecies:—

In 1837, when corn was first exported to starving Ireland, our Whig friends predicted that it would only be temporary, and so soon as the melancholy state of things ceased to exist in that country, the exportation would cease also. But statistics received from the United States Custom House show that these vaticinations like most other whig prophecies, have proved fallacious, and that instead of stopping with the famine, the demand for our grain has been growing to the month of June last, the shipment of Indian corn from this country, exceeded that of the same month of the great famine year, by 550,486 bushels; the total being 1,257,360 for that month. This is a fact worthy of being remembered by our farmers, and have thrown utterly in the shade the futile argument that it was necessary to restrict home markets in order to consume the surplus produce of the planter. The truth is, this captivating term of a home market has now become an "obsolete idea," as all our prices are regulated by foreign demand, and the arrival of each steamer is looked to with the utmost anxiety to fix the price of the commodity of corn as well as cotton, until at least the arrival of the succeeding one, which sometimes, serves most easily to derange the market. The inquiry now is, not what is the price of corn in Boston but what is the news by the last steamer, and what does it command in Liverpool?

From the Charleston Evening News, Sept. 12th.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa.

COTTON MARKET UNCHANGED.

ENGLISH HARVEST FAVORABLE.

HUNGARIAN ARMY DISPERSED.

We received a telegraphic dispatch at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, with the following, dated—

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, 9 o'clock.

The Europa arrived at Halifax on Monday evening with Liverpool dates to the 1st of September.

Political.—There are further accounts from India, with commercial advices from there still favorable.

The latest accounts from Hungary are through Vienna, continue contradictory, and are very unsatisfactory. The London News says, it is generally believed throughout the continent that Gorgey's surrender was in pledge from the Czar that Hungary should be independent. It is believed that Klapka still has possession of Comorn.

A battle is reported to have been fought between Rann and Comorn, in which the Magyars had the advantage.

Gen. Haynau, in his bulletin, says that all Transylvania is clear of the insurgents. A corps of 7000 foot, 1000 horse, with 4000 muskets and 2 cannon, surrendered to the Russians by laying down their arms.

Gens. Bem and Goyon, on being surrounded by Laders, the Russian General, left their troops and made their escape. The Hungarian troops had all laid down their arms at Arad. 25,000 men were taken prisoners, and 176 cannon captured.

Paskiewitch has delivered Gorgey and the members of the Diet, with all the materials of war, over to the Austrians.

Gen. Commander, another of the Hungarian leaders, has proposed to capitulate, the terms being freedom of officers and parole.—Gen. Haynau refused these conditions, and was still in pursuit.

The Emperor's decision in Gorgey's surrender is, that he be dismissed from his command, and his force, in part, be incorporated with the imperial troops, the officers to be put on trial, and Gorgey to be confined in a Bohemian fortress.

It is rumored that Kossuth has been captured on the frontiers of Wallachia. Other accounts from the frontier say positively that Bem and Kossuth had arrived at Adrianople, and embarked in an English ship.

A letter from Gorgey directs the surrender of Comorn, giving no reason but hopelessness of the Hungarian cause. A letter from Kossuth, written previous to Gorgey's surrender, has been published, acknowledging the hopelessness of the Hungarian cause.

Commercial.—The cotton market had fluctuated during the week, but closed on Friday with the same figures as by the Niagara. The prospect of the harvest continued flattering, and breadstuffs had further receded, transactions being only for retail. The corn market was improving,—25 to 26 for white, 27 1/2 to 28 for yellow. Baltimore and Ohio Flour 23s 6d to 24s.

Money continued abundant, and the demand increasing. Only first class bills can be discounted at 2 1/2 per cent. The English funds have slightly receded. Little has been done in foreign Stocks. Consols fluctuated, finally selling at 90 1/2.

NEW COTTON.—The Charleston News, of Wednesday evening last, says:—"Eighteen bales of the new crop of Cotton were received this morning by Rail Road, from Columbia, by Messrs. James Alder & Co., raised by Col. R. Singleton. This is the largest lot of the new crop received this season, and appears to be of beautiful quality, a sample of which may be seen at this office."

MAINE.—Returns from 19 towns have been received for Governor, as follows:—Hubbard, democrat, 3,750; Hamlin, whig, 3,291; Talbot, free soiler, 690. As far as heard from, the Whigs have gained two members in the House.

THE HON. HENRY CLAY LANDED AT KINDERhook, a few days since, on a visit to Mr. Van Buren, by whom he was most cordially received.

GERMANS IN INDIANA.—There are said to be between 200,000 and 250,000 Germans in Indiana.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Steamboat Haidte, while running from St. Louis, Mo., to Council Bluffs, a few days since, burst her connection pipe, killing three persons and scalding several others.

ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Election held for the purpose of choosing a member of Congress, in the vacant district in Massachusetts, has again failed. Palfrey, the Free Soil candidate, again has the lead but falls short of the joint vote of the Whig and Democratic candidates, consequently there is no choice. The Free Soilers have lost ground since the last trial.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10, 1849.

FORCIBLE ENTRANCE INTO THE POST OFFICE with an Attempt to Rob.—The Post Office of this city was forcibly entered some time last night by raising the sash of the Northeast window, which looks into the alley-way connecting Exchange with Gillon street. The iron fastening which secured the lower sash having been broken, a piece of wood which kept it in its place was removed by force, and the robbers thence obtained entrance into the ante room and newspaper room to the North, leading into the body of the office, wrenching off the lock of the door by the use of a crow bar. The clerk, whose duty it was to open the office, states that he entered through the ante-room to the South at the usual hour, and found the above door forced as described, with a large number of letters opened and strewn about the floor of the office. What amount of money has been rifled from letters under cover, it is as yet impossible to ascertain. All the most valuable packages had been deposited in places of safety.

No clue has as yet been found, but the matter is now undergoing investigation by the Mayor.—Evening News.

Disaster.—The Pilot Boat No. 8, in going out this morning about 4 o'clock, got ashore on Drunken Dick Shoals, where she filled with water and has since bilged. She is a total loss to her owners, Messrs. Barrows & Mullens. There was no loss of life.—Ibid.

Canadian Amusements.—The property burned and destroyed in Toronto and Montreal since the political riots in Kingston and Toronto, last March, exceeds \$650,000.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday says:

The receipts for Customs in August reached \$3,445, which we believe exceeds the business of any previous month. In August, 1847, the amount was \$3,340,700, and in August, 1848, the amount was \$3,000,000. The receipts of last August were \$2,436,077. The receipts in July last were only \$2,199,649, showing a large increase in August. The total receipts for the eight months in 1849 are \$18,895,919; as in 1848, \$14,705,156—increase \$1,190,163.

The total shipments of coin from New York since January 1, have been \$1,837,034. The St. Denis for Havre, took \$15,000, and the Prince Albert, for London, 70,000, all in silver. These shipments are in addition to the amount named above.

Commerce of New Orleans.—Messrs. Cook, Young & Co., published the 1st inst. their annual statement of the trade and commerce at New Orleans, of which the Mobile Tribune gives the following abstract:—

"The total receipts of Cotton from all sources for the year ended on that day amount to 1,142,382 bales. Deducting from this amount 51,585 bales from Mobile, Florida, and Texas, the remainder (1,090,797 bales) shows the receipts proper for this port. The stock on hand, last instant, was 15,480 bales. Total estimate value of the cotton received there, \$30,844,114.

"The total sales of the produce arrived from the interior is estimated at \$81,589,692—in 1848 at \$79,791,151—in 1847, \$90,033,256. We give the particulars of some of the leading articles for the past year, viz:—

"Bacon, \$2,288,550; Beef, \$1,050,457; Baggins and Rope, \$2,386,720; Cotton, \$50,843,314; Corn and Corn Meal, \$1,953,660; Flour, \$4,559,296; Lard, \$1,970,113; Lead, \$1,542,753; Molasses, \$2,288,000; Sugar, \$8,800,000; Pork, \$6,621,911; Tobacco, \$3,938,290; Whiskey, \$875,203; Wheat, \$477,822; Hemp, \$436,833."

Pennsylvania.—A letter from Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, says that \$800,000 of surplus funds may be expended towards the completion of the North Branch Canal and the payment of the public debt during the coming year.

The following, from the Philadelphia Ledger, has a bearing on the subject:—"The large sale of State loans on Thursday and the day before have attracted attention, the buyers being one of the largest houses in the street—but whether on speculation for their friends or for the State sinking fund, we do not know. It is understood that \$200,000 (no money at command,) seems to be a divided quantity. The loans left off firm in consequence of these heavy operations—there being very little cash stock on the market."

Commerce and Revenue of Boston.—The amount of duties received at the Custom House for the month of August, was \$713,000. If the duties on goods which were warehoused were added, says the Atlas, the aggregate of duties for August would probably have been one million of dollars. During the month, 369 vessels arrived at the port from foreign ports, of which two hundred and fifty were British. During the same period, 353 vessels cleared for foreign ports, of which two hundred and eighty-eight were British.

English vs. American Railroad Iron.—Our attention is called to the fact, in confirmation of the following, from the Philadelphia Ledger, of yesterday:—"The English iron, we have understood, that is afforded here to our railroad companies at \$40 per ton, has been found so inferior in quality, as to be deemed that the domestic manufacture is at \$50 per ton—and the probability is that a trial will be made of the foreign iron, which will prove what it is now asserted, and its use abandoned for our own cheap, though higher priced article. Those who have been asking an increase of the tariff, in order to shut out foreign competition, will see from this, that the difficulty complained of is not in the tariff, and that the British cannot now, under the present rate of duty of thirty per cent, put into this market iron of equal quality, at a price lower than it can be made here with profit. It is not desirable that the duties on iron should be so high as to raise the price on consumers, merely to add fortunes to those in the domestic production. All unnecessary taxing should be avoided as far as possible."—Balt. Sun.

Highly Important Development.—The Butler County Whig (mark the authority!) states that during Gen. Taylor's recent visit to this city, he was interrogated in regard to his views on the subject of the extension of slavery.—The Whig reports the General's response to be to the effect, as follows:—"Although a slaveholder himself, he regarded slavery as a great moral and political evil, and would be infinitely rejoiced if it were utterly extinguished. He did not believe that Congress possessed the constitutional right to interfere with slavery in the States wherein it now exists; but it had the right, and should exercise it, to prevent its extension into territory now free. Since he had left Washington, he had received a letter informing him that notice had been given to the government that the people of California were about to form a State constitution, containing the free prohibition, and would apply for admission into the Union at an early day. He expressed gratification at this, and declared that it should receive his cordial sanction, as HE WAS UTTERLY HOSTILE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY INTO THE NEW TERRITORIES."

High Price for Flour.—The failure of the wheat crop in Georgia and Alabama has had the effect of greatly raising the price of flour in the upper portions of these States. At Huntsville it costs about \$9 per barrel. The supply has to be drawn from Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, &c. Seed wheat has been selling at \$2 per bushel.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that Messrs. Reamy, Nease & Co., of that city, are now engaged in preparing an iron warehouse for the Messrs. Aspinwall, which will be shipped on board the ship Stephen Baldwin, now loading by that firm for California. The dimensions of the store will be fifty feet long, forty feet wide, and two and a half stories, or forty-five feet high at the apex of the roof. There are to be four doors, one on each side and end, and thirty-six windows. The iron plates to form the sides are to be pierced for the rivets, fitted, marked, and numbered; so that, on arriving out, the whole can be put up in a very short space of time. At each corner there are to be cast iron columns of the proper pattern, and studs of the same material are to be placed on either side of the windows and doors of both stories, to which the iron plates will be riveted. There are also to be cast iron columns, running along the centre of both stories. The flooring will be of wood, the lumber for which will be shipped along with the store. The roof will be formed of galvanized iron, the sheets of which fitted so that there will be little trouble in doing this portion of the work on arriving out. The doors and windows and the frames are all to be made of cast iron. The whole weight of the edifice, it is estimated, will not be more than thirty thousand pounds.

Frost in N. H.—The Congressional Journal says that a frost occurred in the low lands in the vicinity of Concord, N. H., on Sunday night, which killed the corn and potatoes in such places.

Profitable Cotton.—We were shown the other day a stalk of cotton growing upon the plantation of Mr. Wm. McQuary, containing five hundred and fifty five bolls and squares. This was information that was not generally given, no particular pains had been taken in its cultivation. An acre of such cotton matured, were certain would yield twenty-five hundred or three thousand pounds.—Abbeville Banner.

Arrest of an American citizen in Ireland.—Mr. Charles Whitney, of the United States, has been travelling through Great Britain delivering lectures on American Oratory in Dublin, Belfast and other places. In Dublin, his lectures produced much enthusiasm, and on introducing the speech of Patrick Henry, much excitement prevailed among his hearers. When he came to the words "We must fight! I repeat it, we must fight!" An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left for us," the noted Juror on Duffy's trial, Mr. Burke, stood up and exclaimed:—"In that man's opinions," which had the effect of raising the entire assembly en masse, whose cheering shook the walls of the Rotunda.

In consequence of this Mr. Whitney was arrested as he was leaving Belfast for the Giant's Causeway. We find his story told as follows in the Boston Pilot:—"I was accompanied by Mrs. Whitney, and just as we were entering the stage coach, a well-dressed traveller rode up and said to me, 'sir, I want to speak a word in private to you.' I answered, 'certainly, sir.' We passed into an upper room of the Inn, where he drew out of his coat-pocket a warrant, and said, 'you must return with me to Dublin.' I rejoined, 'why, sir, I do not owe anybody anything in Dublin.' He said it was something worse than that—it was for sedition."

"Sedition," I answered, "yes, he said, 'and you must go to Dublin.' It was to make this case of singular outrage and oppression too long, I will inform you, that I was compelled to go to Dublin Castle, (Mrs. Whitney at the time was trembling, fainting, and anon in tears, and this, too, when she is *scientist*.) All my private letters and papers were minutely examined. The Secretary consulted with Lord Clarendon in another room, and in about an hour returned. I then had my choice either to be remanded to Newgate Prison, (a vile, loathsome goal, where two Americans were confined last summer) or give bonds to leave Ireland at once! I gave the required bonds, and am now here in Manchester."

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. DELIVERED 3d SEPT.

RUFFIN, C. J.—F. Slader, v. R. Wilson, from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

W. Curtis v. John Smart and others from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

E. Burch v. Saml Davidson from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Joseph King v. William Britain, from Henderson. Judgment affirmed.

Marion Dickson v. R. Williams, from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. S. Norment v. Ann Johnson, from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed.

Daniel Peace v. M. Freeman, from Henderson. Judgment below reversed and Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

Jeremiah King, v. David Shuford and George Shuford, from Henderson. Judgment affirmed.

State v. Matthew Wilson, from Catawba. Judgment affirmed.

Willie Gaither v. Eusebius Hethrick, from Caldwell. Judgment affirmed.

Moses Smith, v. D. Davenport from Henderson. Judgment reversed and case remanded.

Henry Troutman v. Jacob Troutman et al, from Cabarrus. Equity decree affirmed with costs.

E. Bryan v. D. & J. Miller, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed.

L. Ray & C. McPeters, Admrs. v. Edward Wilson et al. Equity from Yancy. Bill dismissed with costs.

Goodson v. Goodson, from Lincoln. Equity Bill dismissed with costs.

Nash, Judge, Den on demise of Matthew Wallace v. Maxwell from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed.

P. S. Bumgarner v. Manney, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Robert D. Alexander, ex. v. Joseph N. Alexander, Equity from Mecklenburg. Decree that the proceeds of the note did not pass under 6th clause of the Will and went to the next kin. Cost paid out of the fund.